

Republican Farmer.

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RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA—

A POSTHUMOUS PAPER.
Somewhere in this issue of the Farmer there appears an article on Reciprocity with Canada which was written several years ago by J. A. Bolles, then editor of the New Milford Gazette but since deceased, and which now appears for the first time in print. Had the author foreseen the present tariff situation, he could not have treated it so pertinently. His reference to "extraneously protected trusts" is particularly timely. The article is really a masterpiece of its subject.

THAT DUTY ON HIDES.

Hides were on the free list in the McKinley tariff of 1890, largely at the instance of Mr. Blaine, and also in the succeeding Wilson bill but were placed under a duty of 15 per cent. in Dingley's tariff of 1897. The pending tariff bill returns them to the free list. Congressmen from some of the cattle-growing States are objecting to this change, and are endeavoring to have the duty on hides put back on the tariff. The duty on hides is a very important one, as it is the only one that has been long complained of a lack of competition in the buying of cattle, which allows the buyers to fix the price. It is a situation similar to that in the tobacco districts of Kentucky, where the absence of competition allows such conditions, it is reasonable to suppose that cattle growers are benefited in the least by the duty on hides. That duty benefits the Beef Trust only.

Duty on hides increases the cost of leather, and therefore of shoes and leather manufactures. This duty also benefits the Beef Trust only, inasmuch as the cost of living to every one of the 30,000,000 of the American population, for foot coverings are a necessity. An authority states that the cost of shoes to the wearer has increased 15 per cent. during the past few years—that is, since the imposition of a duty of 15 per cent. on hides. The cause and effect could not be more clearly shown.

At the Beef Trust is, through the cattle-growing States, apparently endeavoring to retain its taxing-privilege from the American people.

TAX ON CORPORATIONS' DIVIDENDS.

Congress and the Administration are still wrestling mightily with the problem of so increasing the Government's revenue as to cover its expenditures. There is evidently not much hope of relief from the work of the new Senate Committee on Public Expenditures. Strong opposition to the proposed tax of eight cents a pound on tea, has resulted in a compromise of five cents a pound. Even stronger opposition to a tax on coffee would undoubtedly. Stamp taxes are unpopular, though Senator Lodge favors a stamp tax on bank checks because, he says, the poor man doesn't keep a bank account. The proposed inheritance tax will be antagonized by the Congressional delegations from all the States which now impose such taxes, and they are probably strong enough to secure its defeat. President Taft inclines favorably to an income tax, but the chances largely are that Congress will not take a similar view.

The Administration is credited with having lately suggested the imposition of a two per cent. tax on the dividends declared by corporations. It is the apparent belief that this small tax would not lessen the percentage of dividends, but would be paid from the surplus funds of corporations, and that, therefore, it would not operate as a direct burden upon stockholders. But as the Ways and Means committee of the House has rejected a proposition to levy a tax on the net earnings of corporations, while constructing the tariff bill, which is practically identical with a tax on dividends, there is not much probability of this Administration plan being accepted by the House.

But there is an urgent need of a much greater revenue. A deficit of \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year confronts Congress. Either new taxes must be imposed, or existing taxes increased. Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Senate Finance committee, does not favor new taxes, but holds that the revenue can be adequately increased through the tariff schedules—that is, by higher duties. This means revision upward, instead of downward as promised.

ABDUCTION FOR RANSOM.

The recovery of the Whittia boy, and the capture of the abductors, bring several questions to the front. One is whether they shall be punished as blackmail in Ohio, or for kidnapping in Pennsylvania. The penalty in the latter case may be life imprisonment, and all parents probably hope that the prosecution will be for abduction, and that the extreme penalty will be inflicted. It is very fortunate that the abductors were captured, and particularly that the ransom money was recovered. These facts will tend to discourage others from undertaking the abduction of children. Had Boyle succeeded, he would probably have had imitators, and who would be less careful of the abducted children than were he and his partner, the Whittia boy. Would-be abductors have learned that this case how difficult it would be to escape detection. With the pro-

ple of the whole country awake to such a crime, escape would be practically impossible, and in some localities the penalty might not await the action of the law.

Legislatures are taking up the matter of providing more adequate penalties for child-abduction for ransom. Pennsylvania stands alone in having now the penalty of life-imprisonment, and it is not too severe. Other states should take similar action and it might be well to also authorize state rewards of sufficient amount to stimulate the pursuit of abductors.

WILL BENEFIT THE BIG TRUSTS.

Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Senate Finance committee which will have charge of the tariff bill when it comes from the House is endeavoring to so rearrange the duties as to secure sufficient revenue without recourse to any of the proposed new taxes. He holds that the customs duties can be made to supply enough funds to meet the Government's needs. There are two methods by which the customs duties can be made to furnish a sufficient revenue.

One is to so lower the duties on goods which are produced in this country as to induce foreign importation—that is, to reduce duties which are now prohibitory of importations, to figures which will assure the entry of foreign-made goods and thus provide revenue. This would benefit the whole people by reducing the cost of living, but it is contrary to the Republican policy and we doubt very much whether Senator Aldrich would resort to it.

The second method is to increase the duties or to impose new duties on articles which are not produced in this country but which are in use here and some of which have come to be classed as necessities. Among them are tea and coffee. It is not probable that their use would be diminished by increased or new burdens upon them, and it is therefore certain that an augmented revenue can be thus secured. Possibly, Senator Aldrich has this plan in mind, but such duties have always been classed as in the interest of free trade, for the reason that their imposition would lessen the need of protective duties on home produced goods.

It may be that Senator Aldrich has in mind an increase of the duties upon articles produced in this country but not in sufficient supply to meet the demand. For instance, sugar, hides, etc. This plan would increase the Government's revenue, but at the price of an increased cost of living to the people. It would, however, benefit the big trusts and would, therefore, be in line with Republican policy, though not in consonance with the party's platform declarations. If we mistake not the signs, this is the plan which will be favored by Senator Aldrich.

THE PROHIBITION FARCE IN MAINE.

How prohibition works in Maine, is the subject of many an interesting story. The latest relates to Androscoggin county. It appears that this county has been receiving \$7,000 to \$8,000 a year from liquor fines which operated practically as license fees. Now, the courts have adopted the policy of sending convicted liquor dealers to jail, instead of imposing fines. The result is that the county has become financially embarrassed and is asking for permission to borrow \$50,000 with which to build an addition to its jail which is overcrowded by reason of the jail sentences above mentioned.

Thus, we find that there has been in progress in Androscoggin county, and presumably throughout the State, a plan of securing needed revenue from the liquor traffic, not by the orderly procedure of exacting a license fee, but by the irregular plan of inviting violations of the law in order to impose fines. With this plan, the courts in one county have interfered, and the result is financial embarrassment for the county.

For some years, there has been a popular demand for reëmission of the question of prohibition to the people of the State, and there is little doubt that there would be an adverse majority upon such a vote, but the Republican party has steadily blocked the way and refused to allow a test before the people. For some reason, the courts of one county have put a quietus upon prearranged violations of the prohibitory law, and if the courts in the other counties should adopt a similar policy, the Republican position would probably change speedily. Practically the liquor traffic has been under Republican protection, through a system of fines operating as license fees. The Androscoggin county courts have "knocked out" this scheme by substituting jail sentences for fines.

It is evidently within the power of the Maine courts to cause a reëmission of the question of prohibition to the people. The most effective method of securing the repeal of an obnoxious law is to enforce it with all possible severity.

What a farce prohibition is, as viewed by its operation in Maine.

IN DEFENSE OF SHERIFF HAWLEY

It appears that Sheriff Hawley did not limit his interference in the City Court contest, to a Macedonian appeal to Senator Brandegee to exert himself in favor of the "Olds." According to the Sunday Herald, he even interfered in a Danbury Mayoral contest as a means of siding the "Olds." The "Youngs" are strongly inclined to secure the Sheriff for meddling in affairs which, they say, do not legitimately concern him. They assert that he, being a voter in Brookfield, should not interfere in Bridgeport matters. It is very seldom the privilege of the Farmer to defend the Sheriff. In this case, we are literally compelled by the facts, supplemented by a sense of justice, to do so.

elsewhere? Is he not a member of the Federal machine by virtue of having, with the eleventh hour aid of Senator Bukey, re-elected Senator Brandegee? How could he, in view of these conditions, do otherwise than to aid in the suppression of what he doubtless considers an unreasonable combative minority in the Bridgeport Republican ranks. Engaged in running Federal, State and County machines, it is ever his imperative duty to spank any elements which may dare to object to such domination.

The Farmer pleads, in the Sheriff's behalf, that though he is but a citizen of a comparatively unimportant town, he is really charged with State-wide duties, in the execution of which he is fearless. Men of such independence of thought and action are rare in these days. Few consider the danger of personal unpopularity so readily in the fulfillment of obvious duties.

BARNUM'S PARTNER ONCE A SLAVE, SHE SAYS

Colored Woman Sues for Share of the Estate Left by Col. Rufus Goshen.

New York, March 31.—Mrs. Eliza J. Newby, a colored woman of Metuchen, N. J., has brought two suits of ejectment in the Somerset County Court to recover a share in the estate of the late Col. Rufus Goshen, once a partner of P. T. Barnum.

Mrs. Eliza J. Scott, Mrs. Newby's mother, has made affidavit that Goshen was really George Scott, a former slave, whom she married in Kentucky in 1835. She now lives in Metuchen, N. J. Mrs. Scott swears that after three children were born to them Scott escaped from his master in 1838, and later wrote her he was posing as a white man under the title "Col. Goshen."

After the war, Mrs. Scott alleges, Goshen obtained an interest in P. T. Barnum's show, and his identity was not revealed to Barnum until the show was in St. Louis one summer. One of their two sons, Fred, who had demanded a large sum from his father, she says, and Goshen refused his demand. The son told Barnum his partner was a negro, thus ending the partnership.

Goshen settled in Middlebury. He died in 1889, leaving his estate to a Mrs. Frances Sylvester.

MOTHER WOULD JOIN HER SON IN LEPER COLONY

Mrs. Thomas of Boston Only Waits Permission from Authorities.

Boston, March 31.—Praying that she might join her leper son, Mrs. Thomas, a living death on Penikese Island, Mrs. Emma Thomas of Boston, is to-day in a fever of apprehension lest the state board of health should refuse her plea. A decision is to be given Friday.

Only a few days ago young Thomas, 17 years old, was sent to the Molokai of Buzzards Bay, where he is suffering the dread disease in the Barbadoes. Now his mother has sold all her goods and only awaits the state's permission to join him.

"I may just as well be a leper," she says. "People shun me and pass over to the other side of the street when they see me coming. I have begged, then they will be compelled to send me where I can be with my poor boy. Nothing matters to me but my son. No matter what the price, even if it be my life, I will gladly join him in a few days."

NO DIVORCE FOR BERTHA KRUPP

Report that She Is Seeking Separation from Husband Unfounded Says Family.

Essen, Germany, March 31.—Members of the Krupp family to-day authorized a denial of the rumor that Frau Bertha Krupp had been divorced from her husband. The rumor was characterized as "utterly unjust."

JOHN TODD OF REDDING DIES AT AGE OF 78

Succumbs to Attack of Pneumonia—Held Many Town Offices.

Redding, March 31.—After an illness of about a week, John Todd, aged 78, a prominent and wealthy resident of this town died to-day of pneumonia. Mr. Todd held a number of town offices and was twice elected as a representative to the state legislature in 1899 and 1904. He was for many years head of the Todd Lime Company which later sold out to the trust.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S COOK IS DESTITUTE

Milwaukee, March 31.—Katherine McMullen, cook who professed to have prepared the last meal eaten by President McKinley before he was assassinated, has applied to the Associated Charities for aid. She was cook in the family of John G. Milburn in Buffalo at whose home President McKinley was stopping at the time of his slaying, for four years.

JAN POUREN NOT TO BE DEPORTED

New York, March 30.—Jan Poren's long fight against extradition to certain death in Russia ended successfully this afternoon when he was discharged by United States Commissioner Hitchcock and was escorted by a jubilant throng of friends to the East.

Pouren had been in the Tombs since his arrest in December, 1907. He was charged by the Russian government with murder, arson, robbery and other crimes.

King Edward's Horse Wins Greenham Stake

Newbury, Eng., March 31.—The King's colors flashed first past the post in two important races to-day at Newbury. The King's horse, the Greenham stake, won the race, the Berkshire stake for 3-year-olds, \$2,500.

WOODBURY BUSINESS MAN ATTRIBUTES SPOUSE'S DISAPPEARANCE TO REV. MR. DANE.

Latter Was Pastor of Methodist Church and She Was Its Treasurer.

Couple Left Village on Same Day—They Had Been Friendly. "Clergyman's Wife Had Sued for Divorce, Which Brought Matters to a Focus—Mrs. Proctor Was New Milford Girl.

Woodbury, March 31.—The residents of Woodbury were still further surprised late Monday afternoon by the rumor that Mrs. Proctor, wife of Geo. Proctor, the grocer, had left town presumably in company with the Rev. Charles W. Dane, who, up to Sunday, was pastor of the Methodist Church here. Her husband claims the pastor "hypnotized" his wife. Mrs. Proctor, who was treasurer of the Methodist Church, was a friendly friend of Dane with the pastor ever since he came to Woodbury, her work in connection with the church bringing her into close contact with him. For several months past there had been much talk among the parishioners in regard to the relations between the two.

In an interview to-day with Mr. Proctor he was asked if he believed Dane had done anything to his wife. Mr. Proctor replied that he didn't know, but owing to the fact that the two had left town on the same day, he was sure they had done something together. Asked if he had taken any action in the matter he stated that he hadn't done anything at all.

"There has been more or less familiarity between the two," he said, "and some talk. I spoke to my wife about it, and told her that I thought there was a little too friendly with the pastor. She said that she didn't see as she was any more familiar with him than other people in the congregation. Mr. Proctor spends much time in taking orders and on Monday morning was in Salisbury. On his return home he found that his wife had left home and that all of her clothes had been removed. He didn't know where or why she had left him.

Asked if it was true that Mrs. Proctor had drawn \$1,000 from the bank Mr. Proctor laughed and said that his wife had some money from a Bridgeport bank a little over a year ago. He believed she had an account of about \$40.

Mr. Proctor stated that his private opinion was that Mr. Dane had hypnotized his wife. He said that Mr. Dane was such an eloquent speaker, that he had been so much under his influence that he believed he had been hypnotized. He said that he had been so much under his influence that he believed he had been hypnotized. He said that he had been so much under his influence that he believed he had been hypnotized.

"My wife and I have lived together for about twenty years. She has been a good Christian woman. She has been very much interested in church work and in our home we have always had a religious atmosphere. Our home life has been pleasant and my wife was happy. Ever since Mr. Dane came to Woodbury I have known how he was working against me. I hoped that this was only a feeling on my part and so let matters go on as if there was nothing wrong. When I returned to my home on Monday afternoon I felt, even before I knew that my wife had left home, that something had happened. I was a queer feeling, a premonition one might say of trouble.

"On Saturday night my wife left the house, saying that she was going to the Methodist church. I told her that I was going to the church with her. She said that she was afraid I might make a difference with the services on Sunday and that if Mr. Dane didn't read the prayer book, I ought to be told about it. I was returning home later in the evening, after closing up my store, and met my wife at the door. She was very much aroused somewhat then, but I didn't say much to Mrs. Proctor only that I wished she would not be so friendly with the minister."

Mr. Proctor was asked if it was true that the minister called on him at his home. He replied: "He and his children used to call on my wife and she made frequent calls at the parsonage. I don't know how often they called, but I was greatly enjoyed by all."

It was rumored that Mr. Dane had given Mrs. Proctor books on hypnosis, and that he had great influence over her. Some time ago Mrs. Proctor made frequent visits to the minister, and in this matter caused the townspeople some amusement. She was Miss Jenkinson, of New Milford, and was married to Mr. Proctor.

Those who claim to have seen Mrs. Proctor leave town say that all she carried with her was a dress suit. The supposition is that her clothing was removed from her home on Saturday night and placed in trunks belonging to Mr. Dane.

Woodbury, twelve miles from the nearest railroad station, has been much talked of and from the outside world by means of a trolley line recently. Mr. Dane is regarded as a man of superior intellect; indeed, the continuing success of his religious work, and the fact that he has long caused speculation. Mrs. Dane says ironically her husband remained in Woodbury because he liked the town. Recently he announced he would not remain in the pastorate another year. By order of the State conference his duties came to an end yesterday.

Sunday morning Mr. Dane went to the church, as is his custom, and would explain the matter from the pulpit. Preaching on "The Crown of Life," he said: "I have in mind, who had done all in his power to aid others about him, found that at their first opportunity these same leaders took the sword and tried to pierce his side. Not content with this, they passed the sword around and each pressed it into his side, and at length passed it to a woman, who drove it into the gaping wound."

At the conclusion of the service he announced that during his farewell sermon in the evening he would tell the full story of his domestic woes. The evening sermon was never attended. Just before he left town Mr. Dane said:

"Much said about me is untrue. They say I drove my wife from the house and locked the door on her Thursday night. It is untrue. I have many women friends in my congregation, but my wife, I fear, has been jealous. I have always loved my wife and been kind to the children and to her, although we were not mated and never should have married."

He also said he would not contest the divorce, but would fight for the custody of the two little children. The troubles of the Danes had been known to few persons, although they now furnish the principal subject of gossip in Woodbury. It is known that Mrs. Dane accuses her husband not only of improper conduct with several women members of his flock but of physical cruelty to herself and her children. The minister denies all the charges.

"SONS OF DANIEL BOONE" TO LUNT KIDNAPERS

Member of a Boy's Organization Disappears.

New York, March 31.—Twenty thousand American boys, all members of a social and athletic organization known as the Sons of Daniel Boone, have enlisted in the task of running down the kidnappers of their number one, the old Moon, a member of the Flint, Mich., Chapter of the organization. The boy disappeared Feb. 27.

The Sons of Daniel Boone was invoked by Ralph Moon a brother of the kidnapped boy in a letter of appeal sent to every chapter of the organization in America. "Please get right to work and hustle," urged the boy in his letter, "for the honor of our great society and to help fellow countrymen who are in the hands of the enemy."

NO FOUR YEARS TERM FOR CLERKS

Hartford, March 31.—The bill making the term of office of town clerk four years instead of two was rejected in the House to-day.

SEIZE LEADERS IN CAUCASUS UPRISING

Plotting for Rebellion Taken by St. Petersburg Police.

St. Petersburg, March 31.—The organizers of what is feared may yet prove a successful rebellion in the Caucasus were arrested here to-day in a sensational coup in a suite of rooms that overlook the Nevsky prospect. Learning of the conspiracy through the police last night entered the conspirators' offices and secured the place. To-day the men were arrested singly and in small groups. More than seventy have already been taken, among them several army officers. The police also seized large stores of arms, ammunition and money which the plotters had secured in various parts of the country.

The authorities fear that the plot has developed to such an extent that the uprising will take place despite the breaking up of the local headquarters.

MISS COLGAN MADE A PAPAL KNIGHT

New York, March 31.—For her work in bettering the conditions of the Italians in the Italian district of Brooklyn, Miss Eleanor Colgan, a Brooklyn school teacher, has been made a member of the Knights of the Papacy by Pope Pius X. A gold cross blessed by His Holiness accompanied the appointment, with a note of his appreciation of her services.

Fairfield County News.

Barn Burned at Sound Beach. A barn on premises owned by Edwin Kennedy, and occupied by Paul Plunkett at Sound Beach, was destroyed by fire, late Saturday night. It is not known how the fire started. A chicken coop adjoining the barn was destroyed, and a great many chickens were burned to death. Mr. Plunkett also lost an automobile in the flames.

Drowned in Kohanza. The body of George Frank Lake, of Danbury, was found floating in the sea near the dam at the Kohanza reservoir, Sunday. Mr. Lake was 64 years old. He was a station engineer by trade. For the past six weeks he has been working under the care of a physician and was receiving treatment for a brain trouble.

A Dislocated Joint. Mrs. Isaac Palmer of Sound Beach, tripped upon a rug, Thursday night, and fell heavily striking her shoulder against the wall of the room. The result was a dislocation of the joint. The accident is a serious one on account of advanced age and frail health.

Stamford Bonds. Bids for the \$30,000 issue of public improvement 30 year 4 per cent. bonds to be used for street paving this year, were opened Friday, at Stamford. The highest bid was \$103.63, and was from E. M. Farnsworth & Co., Boston. The bid will be accepted, the highest bid for the \$100,000 issue of bonds, opened Feb. 19, was \$102.82, and the bidder was Howard K. Stokes of New York. His bid was considered exceptionally high. Farnsworth & Co.'s bid for the park bonds was \$103.78. Bids for the new town hall bonds were opened, at Stamford, on the 19th. The highest bid was \$105.51, from W. J. Hayes & Son, of Cleveland. The Stokes bid for the public park bonds was unexpectedly high.

Has Been Ordained. Martin J. Blake, son of Mr. John M. Blake, of Danbury, was ordained to the priesthood on Saturday afternoon, March 27. The young priest was ordained at Germantown, Pa. Rev. Martin J. Blake, C. M., graduated from the St. Peter's parochial school here, and from the Holy Cross High School in June, 1908. He then took up his studies in the Niagara University, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., where he was ordained a priest in May, 1908. He joined the order of the Congregation of the Missions, from which order he was ordained. Rev. Mr. Blake will enter the Niagara University as an instructor.

Milk Producers Meet. There was a meeting of milk producers of Stamford last week, at which the price of milk on the farm, during the coming summer, was discussed. It was unanimously agreed that four cents a quart should be charged. Farmers were present from Long Ridge, High Ridge, North Stamford, Great Hill and other places in Westchester county, New Canaan and Bedford, and letters were received from producers in Katonah, Coscob and Springdale. It was the unanimous opinion that good milk could not be sold to the dealers for less than 4 cents.

Admitted to Probate. The will of the late Thaddeus Bell of Danbury, last week, which was the price of milk on the farm, during the coming summer, was discussed. It was unanimously agreed that four cents a quart should be charged. Farmers were present from Long Ridge, High Ridge, North Stamford, Great Hill and other places in Westchester county, New Canaan and Bedford, and letters were received from producers in Katonah, Coscob and Springdale. It was the unanimous opinion that good milk could not be sold to the dealers for less than 4 cents.

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